

EVACUEE REPORTS:

HAWKINS

DOBEROVICH

For Col. Whitney

Dr. Hayden:

This is report made by 2 file USMC majors brought from Haidanaw.
I didn't question them further at the time and other persons.

For your files. Edw.



Other reports not entirely complete - will check w/you as what received.

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25 December 1943.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE BY MAJORS HAWKINS AND DOBERVICH

1. Guerrilla Supplies and Communications:

a. Communications: The communication between units is usually accomplished by runners and by small motor boats and sailboats. I would say any man within the 10th MD can be contacted within a minimum period of 10 days from Headquarters.

b. Ordnance: There are about 10,000 small arms controlled in Mindanao. This includes pistols and rifles. Suggested new equipment: 60 or 81 mortars, 20mm machineguns, automatics, 30 cal weapons, BARS.

c. Roads and Trails: The north coast of Mindanao - there's a road along most of the coast of Mindanao. Some of the bridges are out but can be easily repaired, using the material on hand. Many have been repaired by the guerrillas and they can hold military loads.

Land Transport: We have some trucks which we operate on alcohol and one or two Diesel trucks. Some spare parts from wrecked trucks. With the entire road net from the east coast of Surigao clear around the coast over to Cagayan can be put into use without much work.

d. Water Transport: Seven motor launches and numerous sailing bancas. More care be made and put in operation. The entire Agusan River is controlled by the guerrillas. River navigation inland about 100 kilometers by boats of 5 ft draft. There are no Japs in the entire province of Agusan.

e. Fuel Supplies: We have available some crude oil-limited amount - We produce coconut oil which can be used in diesel engines. Production was difficult and limited. Capacity: If you can make 10 gallons a day it's pretty good. Tuba has to be collected from the area.

2. Guerrilla Personalities:

I would watch Kangleon and Omeros Soriano. Soriano is suspected of being a Jap spy. One of the sons is working for the Japs, also working for us in Manila. Leyte cannot be unified under Kangleon. I don't judge it from Kangleon, I judge if from what's going on in his area.

3. Geographical:

a. Harbors: There's a dock and channel into the Nasipit. There's a dock and harbor at Tandog and Port Lamon, Surigao. During the rainy season, operations and movements would be definitely limited due to mud, etc.

4. Requirements:

- a. Personnel: Personnel needed are: trained medical men.
b. Should Hawaiian Filipinos be brought in? I would recommend Hawaiian Filipinos. I think the effect on local populace would be good.
c. American officers are needed: There is a definite need for new blood in the guerrillas. I would handle the situation by sending in trained American officers - command personnel and staff personnel of senior rank. This is possible at any time.

5. Health Conditions:

- A. The medical supplies listed below are desperately needed:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Atabrine | Novocaine, etc for anaesthetics |
| Sulphur Drugs | Surgical instruments |
| Vitamin pills | Antiseptics |
| Dressings | |

b. Health conditions of the Americans I know as compared in normal times are sub-normal. The health is not as good. Malaria is very common

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in many areas. Among all the suffering from malaria in some areas is acute. Dysentery occurs occasionally. Ulcers are very common. Most of the Filipinos there are under normal weight.

c. Are the Provincial Hospitals in Operation? They are not in operation. Supplies are needed in large quantities. Atabrine and sulphur drugs, dressings, antiseptics, needed in large quantities - not only for the soldiers but for the entire civilian population who are suffering from the lack of medicines.

d. Cautions and suggestions: Suggest using mosquito nets. Do not drink any unboiled water throughout Mindanao. Dysentery and malaria are prevalent.

6. Clothing:

a. Clothing is badly needed. The civilian population is in rags. No supply of clothing is available. There is no cloth, no thread, no buttons. The guerrillas are in the same condition. The shortage of clothes is a serious hardship, but will not probably cause collapse or resistance because clothing in tropical country is not primarily important.

b. Miscellaneous articles: No leather goods are available. Coconut oil, soap, woven articles of hemp such as shirts and shoes of inferior quality and alcohol are produced in very limited quantities.

7. Food:

a. The first articles of food are rice, corn, bananas, camotes. Canned foods are not available. Prices have been increased many times their normal level. The civilian population is not adequately fed. The majority of all the people, including the Moros, live principally on rice and corn.

b. Is food supply increased or diminished? I would say neither. In general, they are raising just enough to get along on. Cultivation in some areas is increasing and in other areas is decreasing. The people do not desire to produce a surplus of food for fear the Jap will move in and take it away from them. They raise just enough for themselves. The food secured by the guerrillas is by voluntary contributions from the civilians in some cases and in many cases paid for. The present policy is to pay for food wherever possible. There is no forcing contributions. Food is paid for by emergency notes printed by the guerrillas.

c. The guerrillas do not have a stored supply of food, but they depend principally on the food growing under cultivation by the civilians. Many of whom are working on definite army food growing projects to support the guerrillas. A shortage of food will not cause a breakdown of the guerrillas. If the Japs undertake a prolonged campaign the Filipino soldier can and do exist on bananas, corn or rice, but they can exist in the hills on practically nothing.

8. Light and Water supplies:

a. Light: Light is by burning coconut oil with wicks; no electric lights.

b. Water System: Water supply throughout Mindanao is poor. Most of the water supply is polluted and unfit to drink without boiling. Supply comes from rivers and wells.

9. Means of Exchange:

a. Types of Currency in Circulation: Philippine pre-war currency and emergency currency, printed by the guerrilla organization. No American currency or Jap currency is being used in the guerrilla territory. In Jap controlled territory, Jap currency and old Philippine currency is used.

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b. Barter: The barter system is quite common. Fish, rice and other supplies are exchanged for hemp shirts, hemp shoes, soap, salt coconut oil, and sugar.

10. Local Government:

a. For each Province: The Civil Government is not carrying on normal functions. General supervision is very lax. Delara is the Governor of Oriental Misamis. Taxes are not being collected. Courts are not operating. Meetings of councils are infrequent.

b. Collection of Taxes: No collection. In some places there is. There is no health inspection markets. Municipal police exist in some places and in others no.

c. Justice of Peace Courts: Some places are supposed to have them set up but have not operated. Schools are not in operation.

d. Provincial and Municipal Governments: The provincial and municipal governments in Jap occupied areas attempt to function but their activity is limited because of the guerrillas. The guerrillas prevent this almost throughout the municipality they occupy. The government is set up in the Jap controlled places, for example, has practically no effect on the people of that province as a whole because they have no contact whatever with that government.

11. Propaganda:

a. Radio: There are several radio receivers in guerrilla controlled territory. The program usually listened to is the news broadcast of KGEL, San Francisco. That is the main source of news. The news is universally known among the people as broadcasted by KGEL. The guerrilla organizations in some areas do copy the news and post it. Most of the people who have radios listen to the English broadcasts - the news is then spread out in there own language. The radio reception is good. Guerrilla forces at times issue manifestos and periodical papers which are useful. I would suggest that a mimeograph machine and supplies would facilitate a wide distribution of propaganda material.

b. Newspapers: About the only two newspapers in the Philippines that we receive any wide circulation are the Davao Times and the Manila Tribune. The 110th Division, Mindanao, publishes a weekly newspaper "The Freeman". Distribution is very limited.

c. Current reading Matter: Current reading matter is very eagerly sought for. I would recommend sending large amounts of reading material for propaganda and morale purposes.

12. Independence:

a. This is the opinion of over 90% of the Filipinos on independence. The Filipino people do not at this time favor independence in any form. They are afraid of independence. They favor some form of political connection with the United States. President Quezon is not a tremendously popular figure in the Philippines at this time. He is criticized openly. General Roxas enjoys a more or less universally splendid reputation, except of course, among his political enemies. He is at present the most popular figure in the Philippines, in my opinion.

b. The United States has been criticized for its failure to protect the Philippines, but the people are expecting and eagerly awaiting American aid. Their patience has been severely tested, but they are still loyal. The sooner the American aid can be sent to the Philippines, the better. The situation as far as the political standpoint with the Filipino people is concerned.

c. The Puppet Officials are universally condemned. If not, their lives will be endangered when the shift over to American control takes place. For example: Pres. Laurel is now a convalescent from gunshot wounds inflicted by attempted assassins.

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